



TRACT No. ONE.

ISSUED BY THE WORKINGMEN'S CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

THE DEBT OF OUR CITY IS NOW

SEVENTY MILLIONS

(\$70,000,000),

AND STILL GROWING.

To such a pile has our debt grown that the man who *owns* his house to-day finds his city taxes equal to the *rent* he paid before the war.

The revenues of this great city have been seized upon by "a dictatorial band of men, nominally of both parties, but without true allegiance to either"—the Mysterious Pilgrims—and they are rapidly mortgaging this extended city to its full value for the purposes of their "innocent recreation and social friendship."

Being possessed of the public places of revenue and emolument they desire to continue their hold upon them, and as their terms of service in two of our most important county offices are about expiring, they present for your suffrages and ours, two of their most distinguished and useful members as follows :

PILGRIM TICKET.

For Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions,

General Henry H. Bingham.

For Recorder of Deeds,

DAVID H. LANE.

Gen'l Bingham is placed in nomination to succeed himself in this responsible office, although the U. S. Government is at present paying him a handsome percentage on the disbursements made for the building of the new Post Office in this city. But the Pilgrims know their men and their value. General Bingham has been doubly useful to them for a long time, as he levies double the usual amount of political assessments on Republican office-holders, and makes Pilgrim success at the ballot doubly sure.

Besides, he is trained to public office, having being continuously in the public service since his removal to this city, about ten years since.

Mr. Lane, the Pilgrim nominee for Recorder of Deeds, is the Chief Assistant Lightening Calculator of the old Board of Return Judges.

The *Press* of October 11, 1872, names Nicholas F. English (Chief Lightening Calculator), (now under indictment for election frauds in the 10th Ward) as President, and David H. Lane as Secretary or Clerk of the famous Board which altered the election returns of the city, so as to swell Gen'l Hartranft's majority in 1872, to 20,137, to the consternation and dismay of both Republicans and Democrats. He, like General Bingham, has large experience in public office, as will more fully appear in the following list of his engagements:

Messenger to the Tax Collector,	3 years,
Clerk in the Tax Office,	3 years,
Chief Clerk in Assessor's Office, Internal Revenue,	4 years,
Clerk in Office of Collector of Delinquent Taxes,	2 years,
Chief Clerk in Recorder of Deed's Office,	3 years,

Total public service 15 years,

and he is only 35 years of age, having commenced his public-spirited career at 20 years of age. Besides his other qualifications, the Pilgrims no doubt remember his connection with the ballot-box stuffing in the 20th Ward, by which Mr. S. R. Marshall was defrauded of his certificate of election as member of Council last February, nor did they forget the rousing majority which Mr. Lane's precinct (the then 30th) gave for license in 1872, although the next year, 1873, with a Temperance Watcher in the poll, it gave a majority against license—*vide returns in the Prothonotary's office*. It was, therefore, meet and proper that so experienced a public officer and so valuable a Pilgrim should be appreciated by his brethern. But a more potential reason exists, fellow citizens, why he should receive your votes, now that he has been placed before you by the Pilgrims. It may not have occurred to them as one of Mr. Lane's strong points, but it very much concerns us. In Forney's *Press*, a republican newspaper of this city, of date Monday, November 25, 1872, on page 8, the following article appears:

THE UNVEILING MARRA AND HIS COADJUTORS.

POINTS IN THE CRIMINAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.—
THE REIGN OF THE PISTOL, THE BLUDGEON, AND THE FIREBRAND.—
“THE WHISKEY RING” ITS BOSSES, WORKMEN AND TOOLS.—“LET
HERCULES HIMSELF DO WHAT HE MAY, THE CAT WILL MEOW, THE DOG
WILL HAVE ITS DAY.”

Hugh Marra has been convicted of an attempt upon the life of Alderman Wm. McMullin, and was on Saturday sentenced to six years and eight months' imprisonment. The long delayed history of a career of crime unparalleled in the annals of any country is about to be given to the public. The story reveals a state of reckless crime for years past that was calculated to startle and chill the hearts even of those who were most directly interested in the working out of the many plans for violations of the law.

AN ORGANIZED BAND

—come together for the perpetration of crime of all descriptions—for arson, assault, outrage, fraud, and the highest grade of felony—murder even has existed in this city for years. The rule of the black-the jack bludgeon, and the pistol has become so notorious, that while peaceable citizens walk the streets, even in broad daylight, they scarcely know whether they will go home to wife and children alive or as a ghastly corpse. Human life held at such light odds that the promise of Fifty Dollars will secure its being taken away by ruffians, presents a question of protection whose force is not appreciated until life is jeopardized by the payment of five—officers in the discharge of their duties shot down in cold blood, that ruffians may

MAKE A STAKE—

offenders against the violated laws of the Commonwealth protected by the sworn protectors of the law—present a spectacle as frightful

in the enormity of its heartlessness, as Nero fiddling over the embers of burning Rome. The crimes referred to are not, as the ordinary citizen believes, confined to the low and brutal, to the depraved and vile, but are participated in by the powers behind the throne—the acknowledged high-toned and influential. It has come to the pass in this city—worse than that at Thermopylæ—when the man that does his duty, does it in the face of death and with the fear—no difference how stout of heart—of a band of marauders whose multiplicity of crime has become so gigantic that it is a protection against all grades of their misdeeds. Men high in authority furnish the means and concoct the plans

WHICH BASE MINDS EXECUTE,

and then rely upon social position to relieve them of the consequences. No extended platitude is necessary to prove this fact, as the case under consideration gives a closer insight into underground life in Philadelphia than any that has taken place in its history. It not only includes the misdeeds of a notorious organization, but the machinations of a more powerful one than ever sprang from the loins of the Moya-mensing Hose Company. This, entirely removed from all political affiliations, presents a state of corruption in the walk of the leaders that is as startling in its effect as it is unparalleled in its development. The first notice of Hugh Marra is found in the

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

of Detective James J. Brooks, in September, 1869. That crime was the result of a deliberate conspiracy by an organization, well-known then, better known since, as the "Whiskey Ring," and resulted in the conviction of Marra, Dougherty, and McLaughlin, the end of all three of whom is well-known to the community. Marra convicted (twice a felon), Dougherty in his grave by the knife of a comrade, after his pardon, and McLaughlin died while serving out his sentence. Two in their last home, and one under imprisonment, the leaders of the whole movement drew a long breath; but if public justice has not come to nought, the long breath will be one ending in such a paroxysm of exhaustion, that recovery will be doubtful.

At the time of the assault on Detective Brooks, eighty distilleries were in operation in Philadelphia, a goodly portion of them engaged in

ILLICIT TRAFFIC,

and making fraudulent returns to the Government. The Tice metre, which will be remembered by a large portion of the readers of the *Press*, was one of the most prolific source of trouble. It was an edict of the Internal Revenue Department that it should be used here, but it was not ordered to be introduced into the Ohio and Kentucky distilleries. This movement came from the whiskey men of the West, and it worked most admirably. It had a tendency to break down the trade here on a legitimate basis, and forced up the number of illicit distilleries, as was instanced in the Richmond district of this city. Fraud multiplied, and to stop it, Detective James J. Brooks was set to work. Indefatigable in his efforts to enforce the collection of the revenue, fearless, bold, and unflinching, he was more feared than all the rest put together. He was in the way. Many attempts were made to bribe him, but to no avail, and the parties interested in the whiskey business placed themselves in communication with the "gang" of the Fourth Ward to have him

PUT OUT OF THE WAY.

¶ The sad history of the shooting down of the officer, in Keenan's store, North Front Street, will not soon be forgotten. The parties, Marra, Dougherty, and McLoughlin, were arrested in New York, and on the trial of the case here, they were defended by Hon. William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, the former now District Attorney of this county, and

PROSECUTOR

in the recent case—a complete revolution

The trial, conviction, sentence, and pardon are too fresh to need recapitulation here. They were released, and the

PARTIES INJURED ^{7.22} 7

were the ones who solicited their release; but they thought the whole truth would come out, and began to investigate the case. While thus

engaged, the shooting of Alderman William McMullin took place, ostensibly caused by a dispute about a bouquet—rather too highly scented a reason for an attempted murder to suit these practical times.

The pursuit and “tumble dead-square” to Ald. Buck, of Marra, is also fresh in the memory. If it was not a “tumble” the people can answer for themselves why no effort has been made to collect the reward offered for Marra’s arrest.

When arrested, the facts of the case called for the action of some one in behalf of the truth, Marra was interviewed, and the particulars of the assault on Brooks was obtained from him, or at least enough to show that there was something

BEHIND THAT BOUQUET,

and that something was the distribution of the fund that had been put up for the assassination of Brooks. Of this, Alderman McMullin was the stakeholder, and the allegation is, that the money was not paid as per agreement.

The facts, as given to the public now, were received by a representative of the press, in parlor 24 of the Continental Hotel, before Marra’s trial took place; but they were not published in obedience to the assertion of Hon. H. Bucher Swope, counsel for the defendant, that the ends of

JUSTICE WOULD BE DEFEATED

if they were, and under that assertion they have until now been withheld. Detective Brooks also made the same assertions, and yet the position of the affair is to make Alderman McMullin the scape-goat of others more prominent in social position, because as it is stated the statue of limitations will run against all grades of crime except those of felony. The trial was delayed from day to day, and when it came on the pledge was not removed. The conviction of Marra does remove it. The confession or rather statement, of

Marra throws partial light upon the career of crime referred to, how he had been drunk and what led to the attempted assassination, and how he, a violator of the United States laws came to be defended by the U. S. authorities.

In the course of investigating this matter the reporter of this paper, in a conversation with Hon. H. Bucher Swope, asked why Marra was not prosecuted by the United States for the assault on Brooks. For information he was referred to Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and he said that the statute of limitations barred the prosecution, and it was doubtful whether, under the section of the act of Congress regulating the revenues, it was a violation of the revenue law to shoot down the officer in his enforcement of it. The result of this interview was subsequently stated to the counsel for the defence, Mr. Swope, and his idea of the perspicuity of that opinion was about equal to that of the writers, and yet

THE UNITED STATES DEFENDED

instead of prosecuted.

Marra says, in his statement made to his counsel after detailing the efforts made to get him into the scheme and his attempts to back out: The headquarters of the gang was at the Malta, on South Fourth Street, near Harmony Court, and when my services were secured they threw out a big fellow (I forget his name) belonging to the Fairmount Engine Company. I now remember his name—Wm. Smith—so Jimmy Dougherty, Billy Kane and I started to hunt Brooks.

THEY HAD BLACK-JACKS.

I had nothing. We were on foot, and for two or three days diligently searching, but could not find him. At last the news came that Brooks had gone to Andy Craig's, on Front Street. Smith Lister brought the news and went down with us. Lister went into Craig's, came out again and said Brooks had gone to Frank Adams'. We

started with Lister for Adams'; Lister told me to stand on the corner of Water and Walnut. Lister went up Water Street, followed closely by Dougherty and Kane. I watched Lister, saw him go into Adams' and come out again. He came down to me and said, "Go on up, he is there" (I think he told me he spoke to Brooks). I then joined the others, and while waiting outside for Brooks we discussed the improbability of Kane's escape, if an assault was made, for Kane had a very sore heel and could scarcely walk. So we concluded that it was not safe to make the attack. The

TRACKING OF BROOKS

with the whole party—Ahern, Lister, Dougherty, Kane and others, is given in detail, and the tender of a pistol by Lister—he who had become such an adept in the use of the weapon—as John McGinnis, ex-member of the Legislature, can well testify. In regard to the attempt to kill Brooks at Upham's store, on Eighth street, above Chestnut, Marra says, and the record shows it: "We started down Sansom Street (after telling the hackman where to stand for us) and up Eighth Street, to Upham's, and found Brooks there. We waited for him—Kane and I on the corner of the alley, below the store—Dougherty above the store, Ahern, Lister and the rest of them at Chestnut Street—one of them, his name I will not now give, because he is lying very low, and the worrying over this case has had much to do with it. I believe when Brooks came out, in passing us he looked straight at us, and put his hand as though he would draw a pistol, and

WE LET HIM PASS ON.

For this failure we got abused, and I told them I had no pistol and I was not going to take any chances of getting shot. Lister then said he would furnish me with a pistol. One of the "gang" (he is now sick) said this thing had gone far enough, and if pistols were to be used he would have nothing more to do with it. The next day Lister gave Dougherty a pistol, and he gave it to me. This same person now sick, said, "Hughy don't use that." I replied, "No," looking towards McMullin, when he said to me in a low voice, "Shoot the son of a —, what do you care whether you kill him or not" (a very

proper remark for one who on election days says, "If anybody interferes with you fight 'em"). The real facts after the shooting are given, every thing

HAVING BEEN FIXED.

These are Marro's own words :

"I went to within two steps of my man, and instead of putting a bullet through his head, I shot him under the shoulder blade—the least vital part. As soon as I shot, Hamilton ran away, but as Brooks turned Dougherty threw a black-jack, which struck him on the head. We then escaped, and in fifteen minutes were at 8th and Fitzwater; soon after we got another hack and went to the races. Finding they were postponed we returned, and I think the next day Sam Carson came along and told Dougherty and I we were accused of shooting Brooks, and that warrants were out for our arrest.

"We then went to 8th and Shippen and got McGorrigle to see the 'Squire' and tell him they were after us. He sent word back that we were 'd—d fools, and that we must go to work.' I stayed there until 10 o'clock at night, then went to 11th and Chestnut, where I worked, and stayed there one hour, when I left and returned to 8th and Shippen about 12 o'clock. McMullin and Lister came to see us, and discussed the question

"WHERE WE SHOULD HIDE.

"We stayed there all that night and the next day until midnight, when McMullin took us to his own house and put us in the third-story front room, where we stayed for about two weeks, and were waited upon by his niece, who kept house for him, he being a widower. While there McMullin often came to see us, and in answer to our inquiries, 'If Brooks was dead yet,' he would reply, 'No, I wish the son of a —— was.' I once remarked, "I didn't want him to die," when McMullin replied, 'If he dies you will get clear; if he lives you will get in the workhouse,' a result that has taken place. The journey to New York and the return under arrest has already been fully described. The assertion is positive that they were to get \$200 apiece for the assault on Brooks, and Marra received only five dollars, and that from McMullin. The details of matters following the first statements are as follows :

AN ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

Personally appeared before me Hugh Marra, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: That after his arrest for the assault on James Brooks, his defence and that of his companion, James Dougherty, was taken charge of by Alderman McMullin, that they were defended by Lewis C. Cassidy and Wm. B. Mann, who were employed by Alderman McMullin: that deponent never employed nor paid them; that McMullin informed him that he had paid them \$500 apiece and explained to them the whole case. He also said that the defence would be

AN ALIBI,

which he and others would prove, and that he would find the witnesses to make it out. He also said they had 'fixed' McLaughlin, and that he would "go back" on the statement he had made to the Mayor. Officer Kelly was an important witness, having seen Dougherty and I get out of the hack after the shooting occurred. McMullin told me they had got him away. The agreement with Kelly was that they were to pay him a full year's salary to absent himself from trial. In February, 1865, there was a

GREAT COAL OIL FIRE,

at the corner of 9th and Washington streets, when about 100 houses and seven people were burned. It was reported that deponent was the incendiary, but the man who did it was Theodore McGurk, and he was employed to do it by Alderman McMullin. Defendant believes that these facts are known to Terrence McCusker, Captain of the Fire Patrol, to Alderman Devitt, to Wm. Thompson, Frank Morgan, Alex. J. Diamond, John McGirr, and others in the neighborhood.

THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

was set on fire. The job was put up by "the crowd," and "Mysterious Jimmy" was the man who did the work. Deponent can furnish the names of witnesses if necessary.

PETER MANNOX WAS KILLED

at the corner of 9th and Chestnut streets. The man who shot him was Robert Lister Smith. The same pistol that shot him shot Brooks. When Smith gave deponent the pistol for that purpose he said : " That is the same pistol that shot MannoX. Smith was lying at length on 9th street, with his head and arm round the corner of Chestnut street, firing his revolver. He also shot Wm. Roulett in the leg the same night, who is now a member of the fire patrol. MannoX was taken by Alderman McMullin, Smith, and Carson to a house of ill-fame in Acorn Alley, where Dr. Gilbert was called in to attend him. After about a week Dr. Neal was also called in. They wanted to amputate his leg, but he would not consent. He was taken from there to the St. Mary's Hospital, where he died.

" THE SAVING FUND, COR. OF 12TH AND CHESTNUT,

was robbed in 1868. The work was done by 'Mysterious Jimmy,' 'Big Frank,' 'Nelly Burnett,' and Jno. Casey (who is now dead). The stuff was taken to the house of Ned McGee, who is now in the penitentiary. The bonds and papers they could not make use of were returned through Detective Taggart. The parties who did the work were the immediate associates of Ald. McMullin."

(Signed) HUGH MARRA.

Sworn and subscribed this 25th }
day of October, 1872, before }

JESSE BONSALE, *Alderman*.

The above statement is made by a pardoned felon in contemplation of a trial for a second offense, and as he refers to another felon now working out his sentence, it is but just to say that the latter, Robert Lister Smith, denies in toto all charges made therein against him. There is, however, unfortunately, something beyond all this.

ROBERT LISTER SMITH,

who shot Manno, who shot Roulett, who tried to shoot H. E. Thayer, and for which he was convicted and is now serving out one year; who shot Jno. McGinnis in the leg at 7th and Chestnut streets, was a companion of Hugh Marra. One was a gentleman in appearance, the other lived in the slums and purlieus of the 4th Ward until he was recognized by the gentleman and got into the "whiskey ring." The instigation of Marra's crime was the furnishing of the money to have the job done. Lister, it is asserted, had the money, and from him it was transferred to Alderman McMullin, who paid all that was ever paid. Among contributors to the fund who met at the "Malta," and on Walnut Street, above Front, were a number of very

PROMINENT LOCAL POLITICIANS.

They were contributors to the fund. One or more of these parties were partners in a distillery on Church Lane, Germantown, built by Bruner, and among those interested were David Haggerty,

DAVID H. LANE,

and Mr. McCradden, of Scranton. Some of the politicians referred to were the intimate friends of Delos P. Southworth, now in the City Treasurer's office, but at that time Internal Revenue Supervisor of the Eastern District.

In March, April, May, June, 1869, it is stated that the

SUM OF \$75,000

was collected by these parties for the purposes of influencing certain revenue officials, but it is believed none of it ever reached its destination.

The parties referred to had a good share in the introduction of the Tice metre spoken of, each one costing \$2,700, and the distillers were blackmailed \$300 a week each. This part of the transaction can be explained by Wm. Elliott, now of the First District (internal revenue) then of the Third, as well as the seizure of twenty barrels of whiskey at 9th and Green streets. The Mt. Vernon distillery case in Baltimore was settled while Haviland was Deputy Commissioner of the United States, and fees of

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WERE SUNK

under Johnson's administration. Some of the men were brokers for the settlement of cases of this description and Detective Brooks after working up his cases has often found them settled outside of him. The assertion is made that in the pursuit of Brooks two men at least were murdered by mistake but the murderers were never discovered and never will be until those who are not yet known to the public are placed in the felon's dock.

A man named Emmett came near being murdered on account of his resemblance to Brooks, and yet the men who planned, and in spirit executed the crime, walk the streets unmolested and undisturbed in their calm serenity, and well may the people exclaim

“How long, O Lord, how long?”

Can we think for a moment of elevating to a public office a man publicly charged, either directly or by implication, with contributing money to assassinate a fellow citizen ?

DAVID H. LANE

is so charged publicly by the Press in the above article.

On the other hand the July Democratic Convention presented the following :

ANTI-PILGRIM TICKET.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,

HENRY S. HAGERT.

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS,

WILLIAM AYRES.

How they were nominated? what interests they represent? and who they are? are questions best answered by the *Sunday Dispatch*, editorially in its issue of Sunday, July 18th, 1875, immediately following the action of the conventions.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for city and county offices to be supported in November next have done very good work. Their primary elections were conducted in an orderly manner. There were no complaints of fraud, violence or other irregularity, and, therefore, when the conventions met there were no exciting contests over the possession of seats which had to be settled amid commotion and heat. Possibly the reason may be because there were few candidates, and that those who were spoken of for the principal offices cared but little whether they were nominated or not. So much was this the case that in one convention all the gentlemen spoken of as candidates withdrew their claims, and requested not to be nominated; so that there was not a single name before the convention in connection with the office—a dilemma which the convention, got rid of by **NOMINATING THE MOST UNWILLING OF THE CANDIDATES**. This was the case with the nomination for **CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS**. The nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was in a similar predicament, only one gentleman being named as suitable to become a candidate. The office of Recorder of Deeds, seemed not to be within the reach of controversy. The City Commissionership alone excited anything like a contest, and even that was conducted in an orderly way, and without the fierce animosities sometimes developed in former years.

The cause of this unusual condition of affairs among the Democrats is to be attributed, we presume, to a sensible appreciation of expediency and a recognition of the value of policy in the management of the campaign. At the last election it was demonstrated that unless the **REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS** were **FREE FROM ALL REASONABLE OBJECTION**, it would not be safe to count upon the old-time success which, for many years, attended the Republican

ticket in this city. The election of Furman Sheppard as District Attorney and Kingston Goddard as Coroner, surprised the Democrats almost as much as it did the Republicans. Here was a certificate of an unexpected change in the opinions of the majority of the people, at least as far as regarded those particular offices. The old proverb says "a word to the wise is sufficient," and the evidence of lukewarmness among the Republican voters showed that **MISTAKES UPON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE** might be made of advantage to their political opponents if they were careful in regard to the sort of nominations which they made. The prospect was certainly encouraging, and if it could be possible to induce the Democrats to be careful of their nominations, and to select good men, there might be a chance of their carrying the election in 1876. This policy seems to have succeeded. Under an influence which must have been powerful, the leading Democratic politicians seem to have been able to do that which the **UNION LEAGUE**, the **COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-SIX**, and the **COMMITTEE OF SIXTY-TWO**, **WERE UNABLE TO DO WITH THE REPUBLICANS**. Those organizations besought the Republicans to make the very best nominations, and, according to the opinion of the **COMMITTEE OF SIXTY-TWO**, the **SUGGESTION WAS NOT ADOPTED**. That there is **GREAT DISSATISFACTION** in regard to some of the **REPUBLICAN NOMINEES** is well known, and the Democratic policy for the next election seems to have been controlled by a determination to make as much as possible out of Republican discontent.

The influence, whatever it was, which controlled in this matter, succeeded in keeping back the crowd of incompetent candidates, who are usually ready to "come out for a nomination" at every election. They were restrained so hopelessly that they did not dare to suggest themselves, and the few who were spoken of as available, were **MEN OF THE FIRST CHARACTER—UNEXCEPTIONABLE IN EVERY PARTICULAR**. It was a great thing to have been able to do this, and whoever did it deserves credit for the neatness and unobtrusiveness with which the thing was managed.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, E. Coppee Mitchell was nominated. He is a member of the bar, in good standing, who has been in practice seventeen years. For the last three years Mr. Mitchell has been professor of real estate conveyancing and equity jurisprudence in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania—a school which demands the highest talent in the teachers, and which does not allow mediocrity to occupy any chair in the institu-

tion. Professor Mitchell has had a fair practice at the bar, is a man of excellent character for industry, learning, and integrity of purpose. As a nominee for the office of Judge, this election seems to be eminently proper.

For CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, HENRY S. HAGERT was nominated, in defiance of his letter addressed to the convention declining the nomination. Notwithstanding his request to be allowed to withdraw his name, which had not been presented with his concurrence, the convention proceeded to nominate him, and did so unanimously. As a personal compliment, this case stands quite remarkable and EXCEPTIONAL IN THE HISTORY OF LOCAL POLITICS. It is a very great compliment to Mr. Hagert under the circumstances. The nominating conventions are usually run down with self-seekers—men who have put themselves up for selection, and have spent time, money, and many of them all the honesty they had in the world, in order to carry the primaries and to secure the nominating conventions. But here is an instance of a gentleman who has not sought or encouraged it, and who protest against it; and yet the convention determines to run him, willy nilly. This is an unusual exemplification of the exceedingly obsolete maxim, "THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE," and which proves another theory of proverbial character that "there is nothing new under the sun." As far as the nomination is concerned, it is UNDOUBTEDLY MOST EXCELLENT. Mr. Hagert has been a member of the bar for twenty-eight years. He understands the duty of a clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions thoroughly, and, having been ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY under Furman Sheppard, during the last term and the present, no one could be more capable of conducting the business of the office in such a manner as to accommodate the community and be agreeable to the Court. He is a GOOD LAWYER AND AN HONEST MAN, and is worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

For RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM AYRES, member of the firm of WILLIAM AYRES & SON, dealers in saddlery goods, Arch Street, near Third, was nominated. HIS CHARACTER AS A MERCHANT IS BEYOND REPROACH. HE IS A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN, hitherto unknown in politics, and has never held public office. He belongs to a class of men who rarely receive political nominations. IF ELECTED, HE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BECOME AN EXCELLENT OFFICER, HAVING THE KNOWLEDGE AND BUSINESS CAPACITY necessary for the place.

For the office of City Commissioner, Messrs. Thomas A. Fahy and John H. Crawford have been nominated. There are three Commissioners to be elected under the new Constitution, in the present year, and they are to hold office for three years. No elector can vote for more than two persons, and the three highest in the poll will be Commissioners. For this reason the Republicans have nominated two candidates and the Democrats two candidates. One candidate of the minority party will be chosen, and who he shall be will depend upon the comparison of the vote between himself and his colleague. If their vote should be even, neither would be elected; and there is, therefore, every inducement for each candidate to endeavor to get more votes than his colleague. He may do this by inducing members of the opposition party to vote for him, or by inducing members of his own party to strike the name of his colleague off the ticket. In either case there may be a gain.

Thomas A. Fahy is a painter. He has been conspicuous as a working Democrat who has never held any important office, except that of member of the Board of Education for the Eleventh Ward, which position he has occupied for the last three years. John H. Crawford is bookkeeper in a mineral-water-bottling establishment. He was member of Common Council for the Twelfth Ward in the year 1861. Both of these gentlemen are men of good character, and industrious, experienced, and reputable citizens. They may be both elected if the Democrats should carry the city. If not, either of them may be confidently declared to be "the best man"—if he gets the most votes.

TAKEN IN ALL ITS DETAILS, THIS TICKET IS THE STRONGEST WHICH THE DEMOCRATS HAVE PRESENTED FOR MANY YEARS. IT WILL COMMEND ITSELF TO IMPARTIAL CITIZENS, WHO INTEND TO VOTE INDEPENDENTLY, AS ONE WHICH IS WELL WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

The issue before you and us is, Pilgrim Office-holders or Anti-Pilgrim Office-holders. No matter what may be your politics on State matters; no matter whether you be for hard money or soft; no matter how Ohio may vote, the citizens of Philadelphia have yet to settle in November, and settle for themselves by themselves, whether they shall continue the present unhappy misgovernment of city

affairs under the domination of the Mysterious Pilgrims, or have the honest capable public service that the past lives of Hagert and Ayres guarantee.

Nor can our opponents befog the issue—the vital, living issue of the local campaign by injecting into the canvass

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

The new Constitution of this State, adopted, almost unanimously, December 16, 1873, contains

ARTICLE X.

which reads :

SECTION 1. “The General Assembly SHALL provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and SHALL appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.”

SECTION 2. “No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth, shall be appropriated to, or used for the support of any sectarian school.”

And who of us but what remembers with fear and trembling yet that this powerful PILGRIM ORGANIZATION, with its crowds of political bummers, jobbers, and ballot-box stuffers, opposed with its whole force and might the adoption of the new Constitution, which so effectually divorced the public school question from politics. Who of us but what remembers the mighty organization of fraud in this city, brought into life and being by the PILGRIMS, to defeat the New Constitution despite the popular will. But a flood came, and the new Constitution was adopted. Let there be another now. Let decency and good citizenship unite, regardless of party names and party politics, and dethrone the PHILADELPHIA PILGRIM RING, by a majority as decided as that which recorded the popular wrath in December, 1873.

